

# POLI 11D: Week Ten Section

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December 7, 2017

# Announcements

**Office Hours:** TBD

**Review Section:** Tuesday 12/12 5-6:30 pm, SSB 104

Paper Assignment: Grades are posted! Comments on turnitin.

Reminder: Please, fill out the CAPE evaluations.

## Nigerian parties and electoral systems

- Nigeria,Âs early political parties were influenced by the divisive effects of colonialism, which strengthened regional attachments
- 1976-1979: Obasanjo
- 1985-1993: Babangida
- 1993-1998: Abacha
- 1998: Transition government under Abubakar
- Nine parties. Highest number of votes: PDP, APP and AD (these two formed an alliance)
- Obasanjo (PDP) x Olu Falae (APP/AD)
- 2003: Obasanjo reelected
- 2007: Umaru Musa Yar'Adua was elected
- 2010-2015: Jonathan
- 2015-present: Buhari (defeated in 2003, 2007, and 2011)

## Nigerian parties and electoral systems



## Parties today

- PDP has mostly dominated – presidency, most governorships, and comfortable majorities in the National Assembly for sixteen years
- But the current President is from APC party. APC won states in both North and South
- APC was formed in 2013 and won the elections in 2015
- 54% of the votes for president Buhari
- 212 seats in House of Representatives (vs. 140 PDP) and 60 Senate seats (vs. 48 PDP)

# Fitting it Together

What factors - cultural, historical, or otherwise - explain Nigeria's ongoing underdevelopment despite its tremendous oil wealth?

# Fitting it Together

How have Nigeria's constitutional structures and political traditions attempted to deal with the country's tremendous ethnic and religious diversity?

# Fitting it Together

After so many failed democratic transitions, why did the one in 1999 succeed?